

EDUCATORS TAKE UP PROBLEMS OF URBAN COLLEGES

Thirty Universities Located in Large Cities Discuss Particular Procedure

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Representatives of 30 universities and colleges convened here in the fifteenth annual session of the Association of Urban Universities, devoted to the study of educational questions peculiar to institutions of higher learning located in large cities.

Dr. Elmer Ellsworth Brown, chancellor of New York University, who presided over the first session, said the major concern of the association was the consideration of the "cultivation of philosophic thought as affected by an urban environment and how it may affect that environment in turn."

"The great centers of population," he continued, "the university serves and is served, not as a matter of course or a matter of tradition, but as an active maker of modern life. It may at times suffer eclipse because of the colossal activities that surge about it, but if it comes up to full measure of service, given and received, a mighty exhilaration vibrates through its life. Therein lies the victory of the urban universities at their best."

Theodore A. Distler, director of student personnel and admission of New York University, recommended more direct control of extra-curricular activities by the faculty than is in vogue in many urban colleges, and emphasized the importance of both athletic and non-athletic activities, the value of which should not be overlooked in the balancing of collegiate work.

"We owe it to our students to see that whatever extra-curricular activities we have in our colleges for them are of some real value," he declared. "It is my opinion that the average student does not need to be policed. He does, however, require, as do all immature people on occasion, intelligent guidance and whole-hearted co-operation by interested elders."

Dr. George F. Zook, president of the University of Akron, traced current improvements which have been made in "part-time" study. The general standards for evening class and part time work, he said, are being bettered comparatively rapidly, until they afford a fair approach to the standards required in full time collegiate work.

Various aspects of the use of intelligence tests were discussed by Prof. Robert Brotemarkle of the University of Pennsylvania, and Prof. Edward S. Jones of Buffalo University.

Non-Profit Station Asks Own Wave

WNYC of New York Protests Sharing Time With Commercial Radiocaster

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—A municipally operated radio station, not run for profit, should have prior rights over a commercial station. This was the argument advanced in behalf of Station WNYC in its fight for an exclusive wave before the Federal Radio Commission.

The hearing brought advocates of this station and station WMCA to the capital to present their cases. Under the Nov. 11 reallocation the municipal station was ordered to share time with WMCA. The public nature of the municipal station made the hearing unlike the dozens of others that have come before the commission. Commissioners agreed that the fact that the city-run broadcasting service is not profit-making presents a somewhat new situation.

Speaking in behalf of WNYC, Representative from New York, pointed out its peculiar character.

"You cannot treat this station like the ordinary station," he said. "It needs full time for its message. It needs the daytime to carry its programs into the city schools, and the evening hours to assist in the work of adult education. There is no advertising over the station. It does not take money, and is run purely for the benefit of the people. I urge,

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COLLEGES SEEK PLAN TO INCITE MEN TO STUDY

Voluntary Effort by Individual the Goal, Says Dr. Lowell of Harvard

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Development of an educational system which will stimulate greater voluntary effort on the part of the individual student is the goal toward which all American colleges are working, according to Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, in an address at the one hundred and sixtieth annual banquet of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York.

"The real thing which we want to develop," he said, "is not knowledge, but resourcefulness. Knowledge vanishes but wisdom remains, and wisdom is the perception of relative values."

The colleges, Dr. Lowell said, are often criticized by business men because they do not include more of a "practical" nature in their educational work outside of specific professional lines. He emphasized that the thought which is schools to develop in the students can best be readily focused upon practical applications.

Thought directed only toward the practical loses the advantage of wider scope and vision, he declared.

"The art of life which creates things for great and small is not the capacity for solving problems," he continued. "It may seem an odd thing to say, but the greatest art is the capacity for finding out what is the question to be solved."

The Value of Foresight

"It is comparatively easy to train people to solve problems when they are seen, but the men who can visualize the problems which need to be solved, are the ones who make the important contribution. Thus there is the need to train the imagination to grasp things which cannot be seen by the material senses."

The educational processes by which men of such vision can be developed, which favor the "stuffing them with chestnuts of gold," curtain of richly figured silk.

When the guests were seated the Emperor, wearing his full dress uniform as Generalissimo, previously announced by the master of ceremonies, entered the hall accompanied by his retinue. The sacred sword and jewel, emblems of sovereignty, were placed on a table beside the imperial dais while members of the imperial family ranged themselves in rows to the right and left of the throne.

Congratulations Tendered

The Emperor opened the feast by reading an edict voicing his satisfaction at the completion of the great ceremonies of enthronement. To the representatives of the foreign governments he expressed his wish for the happiness and peace of their respective countries and closer friendly relationships between their countries and Japan.

The Prime Minister, Baron Tanaka, on behalf of the Japanese subjects present, responded, tendering their congratulations and expressing their thanks for the honor of being invited to the grand banquet. Dr. Wilhelm Solf, the German Ambassador and dean of the Diplomatic Corps, replied to the Emperor's address on behalf of his colleagues, expressing their felicitations on the accession and their wishes for the prosperity and happiness of the reign.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE HOPES NAVAL ACCORD HAS GONE "FOREVER"

OXFORD, Eng. (AP)—A hope that the Anglo-French naval accord had "gone forever" was expressed by David Lloyd George in an address at Oxford University. The war-time Premier used strong terms in discussing the disarmament policies of the Baldwin Government.

"The naval accord has well been called a compromise," he said. "It compromises our honor and the peace of the world. I hope it has gone forever. So long as we go on with flagrant armaments in the face of our pledges with the covenant of the League of Nations, the Locarno Treaty and the Kellogg Pact are mockery and shams."

"I am told that our relations with France and Germany are better than they have ever been. I wish it could have been said that our relations with America are better. I am alarmed about the situation. The nations are sharpening their knives on the very stones of the temple of peace."

SENATE BAN TO BE APPEALED

LONDON (AP)—The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has granted five representative women of Canada leave to appeal to the Privy Council from the judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada, which ruled that women were not "persons" under the meaning of the British North America Act and therefore were not eligible for the Canadian Senate.

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FOREIGN POLICY CHANGE LIKELY UNDER HOOVER

Higher Standards Expected
in Latin America as
Result of Trip

By STAFF CORRESPONDENT
PALO ALTO, Calif.—During the course of his good-will tour of Latin America, Herbert Hoover intends to invite for conferences with him United States nationals residing there and the Foreign Service representatives of the Government.

Mr. Hoover, it was declared, has a twofold purpose in thus becoming personally acquainted with these officials and private United States citizens: he contemplates certain changes in the policy and personnel of the State Department, and he desires to get the resident nationals' point of view.

In making it a point to meet these nationals, Mr. Hoover is following a course long pursued by William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, chairman of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee, and on which the two leaders are said to be in accord. Although he has never left the confines of the United States, Mr. Borah has a voluminous and world-wide contact through correspondence with fellow citizens residing in foreign lands, as well as leaders of these countries.

Confidential Views Obtained

By this means the foreign affairs chairman is able to get many interesting points of view and much firsthand and confidential information otherwise unobtainable. This he has used very extensively in debates and the policies he has advocated. Mr. Hoover, through his unusual personal international associations derived through many years of private and public activity in practically all parts of the world, has also used this means to obtain on-the-ground data.

In addition when Secretary of Commerce he had the extensive services of the foreign trade division of that Department, a bureau he was responsible for organizing. Through this agency the President-elect amassed a background of world-wide economic and other information. To this knowledge Mr. Hoover proposes to add, during his good-will tour, personal contacts with United States nationals in Latin America for current as well as future use.

His conferring with diplomatic and consular agents will be utilized by the President-elect in getting their views and suggestions and also for establishing a basis of judgment in the work, he is said to be much interested in, of reorganizing the State Department personnel.

More Than Training Ground

Mr. Hoover was said to be desirous of placing the most competent and experienced men of the United States Foreign Service in posts in Latin America. Heretofore Latin America has been viewed, to some extent among State Department personnel, as a training ground for other fields. Mr. Hoover does not consider this to be the case, it was declared.

He views Latin America of major importance in the foreign affairs of the United States and plans to have the very ablest representation of this Government conducting its business during his administration.

In visiting the various Latin-American capitals, Mr. Hoover will use the American embassies and legations as his stopping places. This will enable him to maintain the unofficial status that he desires and allow him the maximum freedom in meeting people.

Press and Camera Party

The President-elect's press and camera party will consist of 23 men: 18 reporters and five photographers. Many more papers, including Latin-American publications, applied for permission to send staff men, but Mr. Hoover decided to limit his entourage to the group of reporters which was with him during the campaign.

Before departing, Mr. Hoover is giving much attention to the answering of many thousands of telegrams, cables and letters which have poured in upon him since his election. This stream of communications from all over the world, has continued unabated since his victory. He is personally giving attention to the prompt response to these messages, aided by a large staff of aides and clerical assistants.

DOHENY OIL PROPERTY
SALE IS COMPLETED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Final arrangements for the purchase of the Doheny oil properties in California have just been completed by the New York banking houses of Blyth, Witter & Co. and J. & W. Seligman & Co., it has just been announced. The purchase disposes of the last major

division of the vast oil holdings developed during the last quarter century by Edward L. Doheny, who has retired.

The California properties cover 40,000 acres and are valued at approximately \$43,000,000. They are expected to form the basis for one of the largest crude oil producing organizations on the Pacific coast.

The two banking houses announced the immediate formation of the Pacific Western Oil Company as the operating unit. All of the capital stock in the operating company will be held by the Pacific Western Oil Corporation, organized for this purpose. A public offering of 670,000 shares of capital stock in the holding company will be made this week, according to the announcement. Its total authorized capitalization is 2,000,000 shares. Assets of the new company will total approximately \$44,000,000.

Geneva Awaits British Action on Disarmament

Considers Naval Question One
for Statesmen Rather
Than Admirals

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
GENEVA—Disarmament experts of the League of Nations who are anxious to have the organization's disarmament commission convened again at an early date have been studying the passage referring to naval disarmament in President Coolidge's recent speech with great interest.

It is accepted as a sign of the United States' readiness to resume discussion at an early date. But in the opinion of well-informed circles here the next step must be taken by Great Britain, and in this connection Lord Cusden's speech in the House of Lords has been closely scanned for a hint of British policy.

Assuming that the Anglo-French compromise has been abandoned and that conversations between the British and American Governments can begin on a basis, it is all-important to discover what the British reaction is to the suggestion made in the Kellogg note that the percentage of tonnage in naval categories within an agreed total tonnage might be varied so that the special needs of a particular naval power could be taken into account.

This is interpreted to mean that Britain, for instance, might let America build the large-type cruisers she needs while taking out the greater part of her own tonnage in smaller cruisers. By such an arrangement the root difficulties of the Geneva Naval Conference could, it is believed, be removed and a settlement reached.

Now Lord Cusden in alluding to this plan speaks of it as having been already rejected by the British Government but declares the willingness of his Government to examine it again.

The real issue is regarded here not as a technical one which admirals must decide but as a political one for statesmen to adjudicate so that the whole problem of armaments may be lifted on to a higher level.

As far as is asked in Geneva, does the Kellogg Pact mean that this purely competitive element naval armaments should be eliminated from the calculations of two great friendly powers like America and Britain?

HOLT HEIRS SELL PUBLISHING HOUSE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Controlling interest in the publishing house of Holt & Co. of No. 1 Park Avenue, founded by the Dean of American publishers, has just passed from the hands of Mr. Holt's heirs into those of minority stockholders in the company, according to an announcement made here. There will be no change in either the name of the company or the policy, it was said, although a new corporation may be formed to carry on the publishing business of the company's general line of books.

Associated in the purchase with Edward N. Bristol, who is expected to continue as president of the company, were Horace G. Butler, vice-president; R. H. Thornton, secretary; Herbert G. Bristol, treasurer, and W. G. Shirer, director.

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Parents of the United States' Next President



HULDA W. HOOVER

JESSE C. HOOVER

HERBERT HOOVER Son of American Pioneers

(Continued from Page 1)

memory. Hulda, too, when not sewing, could usually be found in some secluded nook absorbed in a book, for these Quaker children "read elementary novels as well as the Bible.

Simple, Homely Enthusiasm

Each child in the Minthorn family had some special talent or interest which filled their days with simple, homely enthusiasms. Ann and Agnes were the domestic ones, Ann being the only one of the girls who learned the craft of spinning and weaving. Having inherited her mother's talent for design, she expressed it in dainty patterns and color harmonies for quilts, rugs and similar harmonies for

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LABOR PLUNGES INTO ACTION ON QUOTA QUESTION

(Continued from Page 1)

unemployed. Immigrant and native suffer alike from falling standards in the midst of unemployment.

Labor's protest was first called forth by the practice, legal until 1887, of importing laborers wholesale, under contracts made abroad. Until 1891, it was the practice, and within the law, to promise employment through foreign advertising companies, and steamship companies solicited this emigration from Europe.

The protest of the American Federation of Labor that year was directed against this "artificial, stimulated immigration," and demanded "the absolute prohibition of the landing of all contract and assisted immigration, to the end that the level of our civilization shall not be lowered."

Conditions grew worse and worse, however. The organized American workers found themselves caught in an overwhelming tide, against which trade unions were helpless, and only the Government could function effectively. Legislation which narrowed the lines of admissible groups from year to year was sought by the American Federation of Labor, and Congress passed successive enactments down to the present law, which allows to each foreign country a quota of admissions equal to a certain percentage of the number of its nationals already in the United States at a given date.

The quota law, however, applies only to countries of the Eastern Hemisphere, and, thus far, organized labor has never sought to have the quota provisions extended to Canada or Mexico. The question is, very naturally, Why?

Labor's Policy Toward Canada

The policy of the American Federation of Labor toward immigration from Canada and Mexico represents that co-operative spirit and voluntary principle which is the trade union ideal for solving all labor problems. Canadian workers belong to the American Federation of Labor exactly as do workers in the United States. The affiliated unions, except public service employees, draw their numbers from both sides of the Canadian border—hence the International Brotherhood of Carpenters, the International Typographical Union, and so on through the list.

The American Federation of Labor knows no boundary line between the United States and Canada, and, so far as the unions succeed in equalizing the standards of labor in their respective trades internationally, Canadian immigration is not a critical labor problem. The bargaining power of Canadian workers and United States workers is equal.

As to Mexico, and the rest of Latin America, the American Federation of Labor again reaches fraternal hands across the border. Until recent years there was no labor movement

Two Leaders in Labor World



SANTIAGO IGLESIAS
Secretary of the Pan-American
Federation of Labor.



LUIS N. MORONES
Secretary of the Mexican Federation
of Labor.

In Latin America, and unorganized Mexican labor was filling the mines of Arizona, and cotton fields of Texas and Southern California in the beet fields of Michigan. The American Federation of Labor, whose president then was Samuel Gompers, brought into being the Pan-American Federation of Labor. The Mexican Federation of Labor was born in 1917, under the stimulus of the same leadership.

At the outset of its career the Mexican Federation of Labor faced an emigration problem which dovelated with our immigration problem. "Here is an example of what they do in California," said Canuto Vargas, the young Mexican who for a time was secretary of the Pan-American Federation of Labor. He was talking to President Green of the A. F. of L. in 1925. "The cotton growers ask permission to bring 50,000 Mexicans to a certain section of the cotton fields. This did this last November."

A survey showed that the largest number they could use was 20,000. But they would bring 50,000 people, employ them three or four weeks, and turn them loose.

"It won't do for so many Mexicans to come to the United States," Mr. Vargas continued. "The less the better, both for the United States and Mexico. The best of our working men come to the United States, they have the spirit of adventure, and any one that has the spirit of adventure would be a useful member of society in our Republic."

Government Is Sympathetic
At this time, under President Calles, the Government of Mexico was largely influenced by the Labor point of view. The President himself was a trade unionist, his Minister of Labor, Luis N. Morones, was the leader of the organized labor movement, the Mexican Congress had a large number of Labor deputies. There seemed good reason to hope that considerable immigration legislation might be enacted in Mexico.

A conference of union leaders from Mexico and the United States drew up an agreement for their respective federations of labor to consider, looking to solution of this question.

Under that agreement, the Mexican Federation was to undertake to petition the Mexican Government to enact certain legislation, viz., an immigration law conforming to the policy adopted by the United States to an alien and European people are concerned; an emigration law limiting the movement of Mexicans to the United States, the numbers to be in accordance with the restrictive policy applied by the United States to other nations. In turn, the American Federation of Labor was to continue to support, in the United States, the present exemption of Mexico from the quota provisions of our immigration law.

The agreement was duly submitted to the Mexican Federation of Labor in convention in August, 1927, and Minister of Labor Morones argued for a constructive domestic policy as the best means of stopping emigration to the United States. "The problem," he said, "is to find

means of inducing the working men to stay in their own country, and also to protect those who cross the border from becoming strike-breakers. The Mexican Government is fighting to stimulate our national industries, and better our own economic conditions, thereby to discourage emigration to the United States."

No Right to Work for Less
"On the other hand," he added, "those who cross the border have no right to compete with the native North American working men, making labor cheaper, because that harms the cause of the labor unions."

The Mexican Federation of Labor ratified the agreement, and might have been able to carry through its undertaking but for the political upheaval which followed the passing of President-elect Obregon some months later. In that period labor members of the Government were overthrown, and with them disappeared the prospect of Mexican legislation on the emigration question at any early date.

Meantime the pressure of the Mexican immigration problem has become greater on this side of the border. The agreement having gone by default on the Mexican side, it is therefore likely that the American Federation of Labor will now feel compelled to alter its policy, and ask that the present immigration quota law be applied to Mexico, as well as to Europe and Asia.

The task, so it seems, therefore, was greater than the young labor movement of Mexico could yet accomplish in that troubled country.

But the mutual effort of the two federations of labor, and above all the spirit that prompted the attempt to solve the problem by voluntary cooperation, stands witness to the mutually protective motive which underlies the immigration policy of organized labor.

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Railway Tests Electric Unit as Power Type

(Continued from Page 1)

tion with which the railroads are confronted. The business of the country requires the enlargement of freight terminals, additional tracks, and modern and efficient equipment. The capital needs of the American railroads are close to a billion dollars a year.

"The railroads have no special road to the acquisition of money. They obtain it either by borrowing, by selling stock, or by revenues from operation. If the revenues from operation, after the payment of expenses, do not yield support for their credit with a safe margin, this money is difficult to obtain, or at best conditions are onerous. Obligations become greater and the charges on that account increase. The economic need of the railroads is to increase their revenues, and how to do that in the face of the many difficult situations confronted by them is the problem.

Decrease in Revenues

"About two-thirds of the revenues of the railroads come from freight traffic, and freight rates as a whole are now lower than at any time since 1822. Some rates have been reduced by orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Others have been reduced because of competition; and our competition is not wholly among ourselves. The Hoch-Smith resolution passed by Congress for the avowed purpose of reducing railroad rates on agricultural products to the lowest practicable level, has been and is most serious cause of loss to the carriers. Some rates have been ordered reduced as result of it and other reductions have been compelled, particularly in the northwestern part of the country.

Staggering Schedules
Executives of other railroads indicate that the question of rearranging the schedules of the Chicago-Los Angeles lines is of general interest. L. M. Allen, vice-president and passenger traffic manager of the Rock Island Lines, states, "The subject has received serious consideration by western lines, the consensus being that the suggested service would not appeal to a sufficient number of travelers to make it profitable."

Passenger revenues and staggering the schedules between the competing roads is also a question of interest to western rail officers.

Statistical Comparisons

Analyses recently published in this column purporting to show the relative rank of groups of railroads in various regions have brought forth a number of comments from interested railroads. In passing, it is of note that those from carriers whose reports were of a less favorable character were of a less enthusiastic type than the views expressed by officers of railroads which were nearer the top in the respective comparisons.

Specifically, the comments indicated a lack of confidence in statistical comparisons. This introduces a new element into the exhaustive statistical work undertaken by the railroads, both voluntarily and under directions of the Interstate Commerce Commission. If, as commentators observed, these are worthless as between different railroads because of local factors which favorably or adversely influence the result, they must similarly be worthless between different divisions of the same railroad, and, likewise, the comparisons of one year's results with those of another year would lack merit because of differing conditions of traffic, weather, management and other causes.

Value of Statistics
There can be little doubt that the operating results of one railroad

RED BANK, N. J. (AP)—Ensley E. Rogers, assistant postmaster of Red Bank, knew that King George of England was a stamp collector. So when the United States Government issued the stamps in commemoration of Molly Pitcher's historical feat during the Battle of Monmouth, Rogers sent block of them to the King.

He has the stamps back and the following letter: "The private secretary is commanded to thank Mr. Ensley E. Rogers for his letter of the twentieth of October and the stamps which he so kind as to offer for the King's acceptance, but as His Majesty only collects stamps of the British Empire, the stamps are returned to Mr. Rogers herewith."

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CHAMBER GIVES POINCARE VOTE OF CONFIDENCE

Premier Hopes United States Will Assist in Solution of Debt Problem

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS.—It is with renewed authority that Raymond Poincaré will figure in the international negotiations already begun. His plea, when he faced the Chamber with his reconstructed Cabinet, was that his hand should be strengthened in his efforts to settle the reparation and war debt problems.

If the Foreign Ministers with whom M. Poincaré is dealing cannot take him as full representative then failure is probable, whereas if it is realized that M. Poincaré veritably speaks for France then his declared policy will be carried forward.

Radicals Abstain

By giving him a vote of confidence, 330 to 129, with the Radicals abstaining, the Chamber has demonstrated that Mr. Poincaré remains, not merely the nominal but the authentic Prime Minister. Had all the Radical votes been cast against M. Poincaré he would still have had a comfortable majority of 80. But of such opposition there was not a sign. On the contrary, had the Radicals been free to vote they would have given M. Poincaré their approbation. After the incidents of recent days, which resulted in the exclusion of Radical ministers from the Cabinet, it was necessary for them formally to abstain.

Everything shows that Parliament as well as the country is behind M. Poincaré, who has undertaken an important mission with Germany, Great Britain, the United States and others. He strongly underlined that the future of France may depend on what is done in the coming months. If the experts fail it will not be the fault of France. If they succeed, economic conditions in Europe will be benefited and peace consolidated.

Poincaré Vague on Debts

He explained that he was induced to continue his task because qualified persons had represented it as a duty. Notably Seymour Parker Gilbert saw M. Poincaré and explained the multiple reasons for not allowing the purpoulers to suffer. These conversations were engaged in by the Cabinet in complete agreement. In the Chamber, Aristide Briand rose to corroborate M. Poincaré. He explained that they were "in perfect and cordial accord." Again M. Poincaré enunciated the French demand. It is that the German payments should cover the French debt toward Britain and the United States, and further yield some indemnity in material damages. France is quite content with the Dawes plan, which is working well. France asks nothing more. It is Germany which solicits a change.

Regarding interal debts, M. Poincaré was somewhat vague. He intimated that the American Government maintains its previous opinion. He announced that the project of ratification of accord had been ratified in the Chamber. He hoped the United States would give assistance, as it had done for the Dawes plan.

CABLE MERGER BILL BEFORE PARLIAMENT

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON.—A bill authorizing the much-discussed wireless and cable

merger has now been introduced in the House of Commons. It empowers the Postmaster-General to sell the Pacific and West Indian cables and other submarine undertakings in possession of the British Government.

The merger, it will be recalled, is to unite into one undertaking, with a capital not exceeding £30,000,000, all the interests conducting wireless and cable communication in the British Empire, and give this undertaking the character of a private commercial enterprise, subject to control by the government concerned for the protection of public interests.

Mexican Labor Code Proposes Minimum Wage

(Continued from Page 1)

disputes involving two or more states.

At the peak of the system would be a national court of labor with five magistrates named by the President of the Republic.

There also would be a national labor council of three representatives of the workers, three of the employers, one representative from each labor court, one representative from each of the ministries of industry, agriculture and finance, and the national department of accountancy, one representative of the banks and one from the national economic council.

This national council would be presided over by a representative of the Court of Labor. It would have charge of obligatory arbitration of disputes of a general nature. It would arrange agricultural credits, regulate the scale of salaries and promote industry through conferences and similar means.

Women and Children Protected

Children under 12 years of age would be forbidden to work. Women and minors under 16, except menials, would not be allowed to work more than six hours daily and never after 10 at night. They would be prohibited from working in saloons or at dangerous tasks.

Minors under 16 would be prohibited from working unless they could show a primary school certificate and they could not be paid lower wages than adults who were doing the same work.

Every able-bodied citizen would have to leave a trade or profession and work at it at least one year in Mexico. When the Nation's needs demanded it, he would have to place himself at the disposal of the Nation and work at least one month in a post assigned by labor authorities.

Seventy per cent of the workers in every factory would have to be Mexicans, and only Spanish-speaking persons would be allowed to occupy the posts of managers, superintendents, doctors and foremen.

Saloons and gambling houses would be banned in labor centers. Employers would be obliged to obtain consent of the labor court before closing their businesses and then give employees a month's notice.

A government obligatory insurance organization would be founded to which employees would contribute 5 per cent of their salaries and employers 7 per cent of salaries paid out.

COUNTY SYSTEM FOR ALBERTA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EDMONTON, Alta.—The establishment of the county system in the Province was foreshadowed in a statement made by the Alberta Premier, J. E. Brownlee, declaring that problems of education and roads are forcing the Government to consider a system of municipal government approaching that of the counties in the older provinces. Under the present system, the small municipalities cannot finance their needs in roads and education, and some system of extending the boundaries to incorporate a larger unit is forecast.

That, Scriptor, is the impression he has produced on the average reader like myself. So he is back in power.

Yester evening, after a long absence he has returned. His pale face with soft hair above, which is rather a wild mustache, is again seen in European assemblies. Those keen eyes, which sparkle behind gold-rimmed glasses, seize every nuance of diplomatic meaning. When I last saw him he was merely an onlooker. He lived remote from the scene of his country. In Paris I would encounter him in a certain hall where diplomats gather to exchange their views; and he sat quietly, an ironic smile on his lips, sometimes with closed eyes. He was no longer an actor. I believe he was working at a translation of Thucydides. He was writing history. Not making it. But it is impossible for the old statesman to retire permanently; and after remaining aloof for some years, realizing his country's need for more energy, he asserted his active leadership of the Greek Liberal Party. At the elections which followed he swept the country, and so the man who was supposed by many to have given up politics again played a most prominent rôle on the European scene.

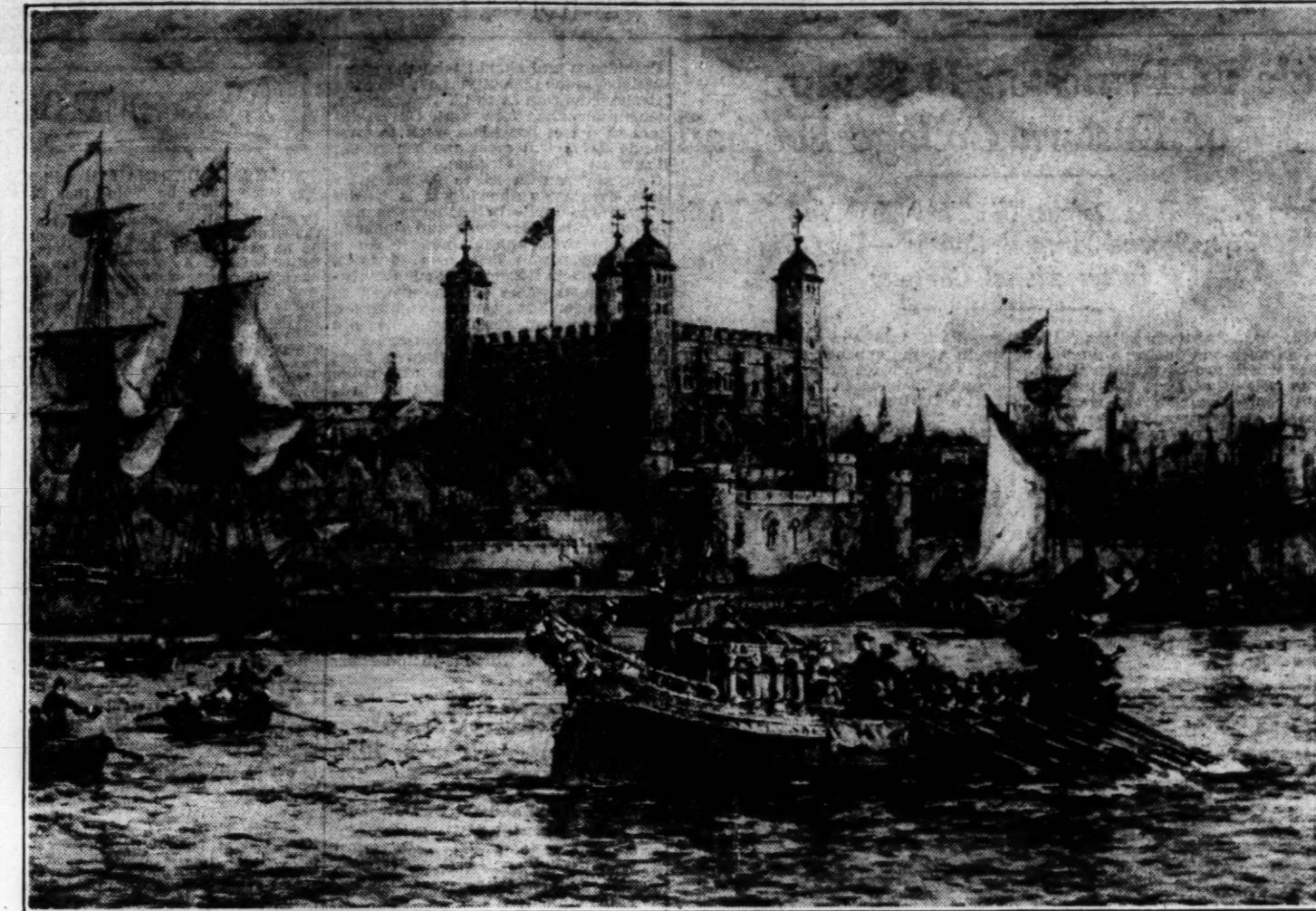
And his first action, Scriptor, was to re-enter international politics?

He has, I presume, Scriptor, that indefinable thing known as a strong personality?

The phrase is as good as any other word. It has a purpose. He has knowledge. He is persuasive. He is dignified in appearance. He has a legend. But it is impossible to explain the ingredients of greatness. Even the enemies of Venizelos—and he has many—acknowledge that he is a giant among the pygmies. Even those who think his policy has sometimes been mistaken, being overambitious, too nationalistic, leading, as did the clash with the Turks, to needless trouble, will admit that he is the maker of present-day Greece, and there is perhaps no one who can bend his mighty bow.

That, Scriptor, is the impression he has produced on the average

Christmas Card Chosen by King George V



Reproduced by Courtesy of Raphael Tuck & Sons Ltd.

vessel used for conveying sovereigns and other dignitaries on short river or coastal journeys. In the peace pageant of 1919, on the Thames, a royal barge was the conveyance of King George and Queen Mary.

The Epic of a Modern Ulysses

Return of Venizelos Means Much, as Scriptor Shows in European Commentary

BY SISLEY HUDDLESTON

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PARIS.—

YOU have, I trust, remarked the recent wanderings of the great European statesman, Eleftherios Venizelos? His travels were well worth watching. It is perhaps not too much to describe them as the Odyssey of a modern Ulysses. A diplomatic Odyssey with a practical purpose, I have myself known the Greek statesman for many years. At the Peace Conference his was one of the most notable figures. His country, once the glory of the world, the mother of our civilization, had fallen to a comparatively insignificant position among the nations. But he came, and he was powerful in the counsels of the politicians who were the potentates of Europe.

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

ICE HOCKEY IN THE MARITIMES

Everything Points to a Good Season in Those Provinces

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. JOHN, N. B.—With the opening of the hockey season just a short distance away, everything points to a great year in the Maritime Provinces. The local Fusiliers Club, whose entry won the senior championship of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island last winter and played off for the Maritime title, has its men now in training and rounding into shape rapidly. The Fusiliers staged a great exhibition match with the Beacons who won the Maritime crown last spring, the first two games of this classic ending in draws.

The Beacons made the best showing of all Eastern Canada contenders in the last year, and in Quebec, defeated, in turn, all comers in Quebec, Trois-Rivières Valley champions, and Kitchener, winners of the Ontario title, before the Vics lost out to the University of Manitoba sextet in the Allan Cup final. The Beacons, who came from the Maritimes to compete for the Dominion title, and it was felt that the representatives of the Eastern section had done well indeed.

This year the chances of the champions in the Maritimes not to look so favorable for the rest of the dominionable have gone to other clubs. One of the strongest appearing units on paper is that of the newly-formed Wolverines of Halifax. This club has signed many outstanding Maritime and Quebec players, and has been well received from, in turn, Moncton, Bathurst and St. John seeming to show signs of steady teams for the forthcoming league races. Other strong contenders should be Kentville, Halifax, Societ and New Glasgow, in Nova Scotia.

It is felt here that the local team is in a fine way of bringing home the Maritime honors this winter. With that will go the right to meet the Quebec champions in the first round of Allan cup play. The Fusiliers, however, are the leaders in the season, only losing one man from their great lineup of a year ago. His place has been capably filled and two fast stars added, to make the St. John entry one of the most formidable arrays in the East.

The Fusiliers' record of the last year of the local club become as a result of their performance in 1927-28, that already, prominent hockey teams elsewhere are seeking games with the Fusiliers. Among them will wish to arrange games with the Fusiliers are the University Club of the Boston and the Chicago Amateur Athletic Club team. The former has invited the Fusiliers to play in the Hub, which

AMUSEMENTS

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"Intelligent Entertainment."

This THING CALLED LOVE

A New Comedy by EDWIN BURKE,
with VIOLET HEMING, MINOR WATSON

At THE WEDGEWAY
Frank Wilcox Players
IN
"THE GOSSIPY SEX"
WEEK OF NOV. 19TH

NATIONAL THEATRE, 41 St. & 7 Av. Exs. 8-30
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GEORGE JESSEL
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"Genuine and sincere; a very pleasant evening."—F. L. S., The Christian Science Monitor.

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Cast and Ensemble of 150—with

EVELYN HERBERT ROBERT HALLIDAY GUS HOBART

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trip will likely be arranged in the near future. The Chicago aggregation is passing through here during Christmas week, en route to Europe on an exhibition tour, and it is expected that a series of matches will be arranged.

A pre-season exhibition is also being made by the Beacons. They will meet teams meeting at the Nova Scotia city in another week or so, with the official opening of the 1928-29 season.

Eastern College Scores

YALE HARVARD

27-Maine ... 0 20-N. Carolina ... 0

21-Georgia ... 14 30-Springfield ... 0

32-Brown ... 14 0-West Point ... 15

32-West Point ... 18 13-Dartmouth ... 0

18-Dartmouth ... 0 6-Penn ... 7

0-Maryland ... 6 18-Penn ... 7

104 44 105 29

PRINCETON BROWN

50-Vermont ... 0 22-Worcester P. L. ... 6

21-Virginia ... 0 20-Virginia ... 6

47-Ledbury ... 0 14-Yale ... 13

3-Cornell ... 0 12-Tufts ... 13

6-Ohio State ... 6 6-Holy Cross ... 5

23-Wash. & Lee ... 12 11-Dartmouth ... 0

131 18 95 82

PENNSYLVANIA DARTMOUTH

34-Ursinus ... 0 35-Norwich ... 6

21-Brown ... 0 14-Allegany ... 12

14-Penn. State ... 0 21-Columbia ... 7

6-Annapolis ... 6 7-Harvard ... 19

28-Chicago ... 13 6-Yale ... 18

4-Harvard ... 0 6-Brown ... 11

188 19 118 76

TUFTS CORNELL

21-Brown ... 0 26-Clarkson ... 0

12-Brown ... 0 18-Hamp. Sid. ... 6

13-Brown ... 19 6-Princeton ... 3

6-New Hampshire ... 0 6-Columbia ... 0

12-Middlebury ... 0 8-St. Bonavent. ... 0

74 19 72 9

COLUMBIA BOSTON

20-Vermont ... 0 6-West Point ... 35

11-UConn ... 0 6-W. Va. Wes. ... 0

22-Vermont ... 0 6-West Point ... 0

12-Western ... 0 6-Princeton ... 0

25-Allegany ... 0 6-Nebraska ... 0

6-New York ... 47 6-Pittsburgh ... 18

25-Wash. & Jeff. ... 6 6-Holy Cross ... 15

118 47 46 83

PENN. STATE NEW YORK

25-Lebanon ... 0 21-Niagara ... 6

6-Guttryburg ... 0 26-W. Va. Wes. ... 7

6-Fordham ... 0 34-Fordham ... 0

14-Michigan ... 0 20-Notre Dame ... 6

16-Michigan State ... 6 6-Duke ... 6

14-New York ... 47 6-Princeton ... 6

14-Wabash ... 6 27-W. Va. Wes. ... 6

11-Hobart ... 0 6-Michigan ... 6

93 35 249

COLGATE ANNAPOLIS

33-St. Lawrence ... 6 21-Niagara ... 6

12-Vermont ... 12 6-Brown ... 6

13-Michigan P. L. ... 12 6-Notre Dame ... 6

16-Michigan State ... 6 6-Duke ... 6

14-Bates ... 0 20-Notre Dame ... 6

12-Brown ...

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of World

TWO OVERTIME GAMES AT START

Boston, Rangers, Toronto and Canadiens Win—Ottawa Ties Americans

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

UNITED STATES DIVISION

CANADIEN'S MONTREAL

JOSEPH T. JOLIAT

THURSDAY RESULTS

Boston 1, Pittsburgh 0 (overtime).

N.Y. Rangers 2, Detroit 1.

Ottawa 0, N.Y. Americans 0 (overtime).

Toronto 2, Chicago 0.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETROIT, Mich.—The National Hockey League season was opened here Thursday night with the World Champions, New York Rangers, defeating a strengthened Detroit Cougar team by a score of 2 to 0. Thirteen thousand people, filling the Olympia in its seating capacity, viewed the game.

The game was largely a goading duel in which Roach, formerly of Toronto, emerged the winner over Garneau, who was replaced by a recruit from Stamford in the Canadian Professional Hockey League. Roach saved 30 of the hardest shots that Detroit attackers could direct at his net. Dolson handled 23 shots, but missed one, and another score was awarded by the referee.

Paul Thompson carried the puck to Dolson's feet, and Keeling followed him to score the first goal. That score was followed by two goals apiece.

The second was scoreless. So was the third to within one minute of full time. Then, while Detroit was taking chances in a vain effort to get the tying score, Boucher got away all alone and had an opportunity to beat Lewis with his stick. So even when Dolson saved, the score was awarded. The summary:

N.Y. RANGERS DETROIT

F. Cook Keeling, Murdoch, Iw.

Boucher, Thompson, N. C. Herberts, Maro.

W. Cook, Boyd, rw., Iw., Hay, Connors, Iw.

Abbe, Hall, rd., id., Tim, J. Frazer, Roach, E.

Score—N.Y. Rangers 2, Detroit 0.

Goals—Keeling, 2. Bouchers for Rangers.

Assists—Dolson, 2. Thompson, A. Ritchie. Time—Three 20-min. periods.

FENCING SCHEDULE OUT AT PRINCETON

Swordsmen to Open Against

Yale Feb. 9

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The Boston Bruins, displaying a stubborn defense, won the opening National Hockey League game of the local season by a 1-to-0 score in overtime over the Pittsburgh Pirates, Thursday night, before the 10,000 spectators in the event of a regular game here. The game opened with a short speech by Benjamin Leonard, new Pittsburgh owner.

The capacity crowd was treated to a brand of fisticuffs, reminiscent of the days when the Bruins were the only team in the city to play both of their games.

The locals outplayed the Bruins in the early moments of the game, but the visitors appeared to have more stamina at the close and made many advances in the local attack.

Speculations were made by Millie, the new Pirate goalie, as to whether his new defense player, made a good impression as did Welland, a Boston squire, whose skating was a feature.

With the game tied, Clapp, Boston square, after 7m., 30s. of play in the extra period, skated down the left lane, and on a pass from Galbraith eluded the Pirate defense and made a quick shot past the goal from the Pirate net, which made Miller had no chance to save. The rest of the game the Bruins played defendively. The summary:

BOSTON PITTSBURGH

Galbraith, Green, Hendon, Iw.

White, Frederickson, Galnor, c., Mills, Drury, Oliver, Pettinger, Rodden, rw.

Hitchman, Clapp, id.

rd., McCaffrey, McKinnon, Shae, M., id., id., Holmes, Smith, Thompson, E.

Score—Boston 1, Pittsburgh 0.

Goals—Galbraith, 1. Roper, Dr. Edward O'Leary and William O'Hara.

Assists—Tim, J. Arbour, T. W. Arbour, Duncan, Iw., rd., id., Taylor, Loughlin, Chabot, Iw., rd., id., Gardner, G.

Score—Toronto 2, Chicago 0.

Goals—Primeau, 2. Blair, from Primeau, and Horne, for Toronto.

Referees—William Bell, Montreal, and Alex Horner, Toronto.

Time—Three 20-min. periods.

game on a pass from Martha from behind the Maroons. The two teams met in the later. Sherriff caught Hainsworth unawares with a snap shot from the left boards. In the third period the winners took advantage of penalties to take the lead. Leduc passing to Gagné and Patterson giving Joliat the assist for his second goal.

The game, while lacking the play of the midseason games between the two teams, was a typical Maroon-Canadian encounter as far as strenuous play was concerned and both teams were frequently under strength through penalties. The summary:

JOSEPH T. JOLIAT

THURSDAY RESULTS

Boston 1, Pittsburgh 0 (overtime).

N.Y. Rangers 2, Detroit 1.

Ottawa 0, N.Y. Americans 0 (overtime).

Toronto 2, Chicago 0.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Ottawa Senators, while the Maroons, who had staged the first overtime tie of the season here Thursday night, with them battled 70 minutes without a goal being scored. Both teams maintained a fast pace for the three regular periods, making frequent substitutions, but in the overtime the players did little beside protect their goal against the attacks of the opposition.

In the regulation time both clubs had numerous chances to score but they battled 70 minutes without a goal being scored. Both teams maintained a fast pace for the three regular periods, making frequent substitutions, but in the overtime the players did little beside protect their goal against the attacks of the opposition.

Conacher, the big defense man of the visitors, and Touhey, recruit left-winger for the Senators, were the other outstanding players. Both were prominent on the attack when on the ice in regulation. Conacher, a player of strong defensive sense. The Americans appeared to have more chances to score than had the locals but they took the finish around the net at the critical time and twice missed empty goals. On the play of the two defenses had a decided edge over the opposing attacks. The summary:

OTTAWA, N.Y. AMERICANS

Touhey, Elliot, Iw., rw., Broadbent, Dye, Nighor, Halliday, c., e., Burch, Himes, Finnigan, Gilmour, c., e., Burch, Himes, Connor, McVeigh, Sheppard, Boucher, Smith, id., rd., id., Tim, J. Frazer, Roach, E.

Score—N.Y. Rangers 2, Detroit 0.

Goals—Keeling, 2. Bouchers for Rangers.

Assists—Dolson, 2. Thompson, A. Ritchie, Time—Three 20-min. periods.

F. COOK KEELING, MURDOCH, Iw.

JOSEPH T. JOLIAT, Gardner, G.

JOSEPH T. JOLIAT, Iw.

</div

THE HOME FORUM

Robert Frost's Synecdoche

TO BE a self-invited guest at a private poetry reading in London and to be recognized as inescapably American by his shoes; to be directed with a sheaf of poems to a publisher's widow by an ex-“bobby,” and to be hailed by an exiled genius as doggedly and irremediably provincial in his poetry, were the embarrassing, fortuitous, and epochal occasions that brought honor to a poet in a far country. For this authentic American and New England provincialism, when once captured in verse and printed for a London public which had enough detachment to judge impartially, discovered Mr. Robert Frost as a major poet. Because of it, Mr. Theodore Maynard said of him: “Mr. Frost is as New England as Burns is Scotch, Synge Irish, or Mistral Provençal, and it is perhaps not too much to say that he is the equal of these poets, and will rank as one for future generations.”

There is a strange and wondrous caprice in the experience of this poet whose writing has the inimitable tone and earthy tang of a New Hampshire hill town, and whose daily living has the solidity and wholesomeness of those careful folk who honor the tradition of the elders and carefully husband the meager livelihood wrung from niggardly nature.

That caprice sent a son of the eighth generation of a New England family to Lewistown, Pennsylvania, as a teacher, married him to an immigrant girl from Edinburgh, and pushed them to California, where Robert Lee Frost was born in 1874. It now began to play with this lad who campaigned for his father, one of his devices being the fastening of election cards to the ceilings of public places “by flinging upward a card with a tack through it and a stick dollar beneath the tack, which worked as a sort of flying mallet.” It brought him back to Boston, where his first feeling was a disdain for what seemed to him the small ways of living, which he showed in a game by holding up a nickel and saying “San Francisco” and then holding up a penny and saying “Boston.” It saw him through school in Lawrence and almost deprived him of the valedictory honors by a girl whom he married in 1895. It prompted him to send a poem, “My Butterby,” to the Independent, for which he received fifteen dollars. It tried him at Dartmouth for a few months, watched him as bobbin-boy in a Lawrence mill and through a tramping tour of the South. Still unconvinced of his way, it guided him while a student at the Lawrence Sentinel, essayed collegiate education at Harvard for two years from 1897, and planted him as a farmer in Derry, New Hampshire, in 1900. While there he taught in Pinkerton Academy.

Not satisfied, it sent him to England in September, 1912, gave him a Buckinghamshire farm and new courage to arrange “A Boy’s Will.” Then the episode of the shoes, the firm of David McNutt, the acclaim of Ezra

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

A Typical Rajput Painting

ONE of the most attractive known paintings from northern India, “The Hour of Cowdust,” is here reproduced from the collection of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. It is a little thing, painted in the eighteenth century in water color on paper, and only eight and one-half by ten and three-fourths inches in size, and yet it has a remarkable spaciousness. Dr. Coomaraswamy, in one of his illuminating books on the art of India, says that Rajput painting would enlarge into mural frescoes. It is this very quality which we admire in the sweep of the design, the all-over interest and the absence of trivial details.

The Rajputs, a warlike race dwelling in Rajputana in northwestern India, encouraged painting in their magnificent courts; and the type of art evolved spread into surrounding districts, and further north to the Himalayas. Their subjects are usually drawn from literature, and are illustrations of stories that were familiar to all. This one represents Krishna, as a herdsman, driving the village cattle home at sundown. But one does not need to be familiar with the tale to appreciate it, or only the unusual qualities of the picture. It is as delicate as a drawing—in fact, all Indian painting was drawn carefully before painting, and the colors were then laid flatly on the paper with no regard for naturalistic effect or illusions of actuality, but merely to satisfy the artist's desire for a beautiful color effect. Of course, that does not mean that deliberate liberties were taken with color—the artist would hardly paint his cows green—but merely that the colors of the costumes, the positions of the trees masses, and, in this case, the pattern formed by the bodies of the cattle surging through the gate, are all parts of a large and rhythmic design.

The Indian method of showing form in perspective differs from ours, as they were not at all interested in producing illusions. They knew that buildings were solid, and appeared to go back into the picture, and if they made the buildings recognizably receding they were not bothered by lack of naturalism. Perhaps this very lack of preoccupation with the laws of perspective left them more scope to use their buildings freely in a decorative treatment of the background, as has been so well done here. If a figure is required to look out of a window, it is to be illustrated, you will never be disappointed, even though the tower in which the window is located is obviously cramped quarters for a human being. The painter takes the same liberties in India that a poet does with us—he does not expect to be checked up with calipers and slide rule, and there is no reason why he should be. With all their knowledge of the structure of animals, Landseer and Rosa Bonheur never succeeded in expressing the movement of a herd as this nameless old painter has done. He can only claim more superbly conscious of his powers of attraction than Krishna, playing his flute, and strutting majestically behind the cows, while the ladies in the windows gaze down with admiration. It is a record of emotions and feelings beautifully portrayed, and easily understood.

He justifies all this parsimony of method and result by saying: “I believe in what the Greeks called synecdoche: the philosophy of the part for the whole; touching the hem of the goddess, *that* an artist needs is a masterpiece.”

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Household Arts and Decoration

A Thanksgiving Dinner for Six

Pimento canapés Olives Chicken consommé
Salted almonds Hot wafers
Roast turkey Chestnut stuffing
Brown gravy Cranberry mold
Breaded sweet potatoes
Carrots in cream
Mashed potatoes and turnips
Hot rolls
Date pineapple pie Stuffed celery
Pumpkin pie or
Special Thanksgiving brick ice cream
Assorted nuts
Raisins Mints
Cherry punch

ALTHOUGH this dinner is elaborate enough for any occasion, it may easily be prepared by the homemaker without a maid, and served without assistance.

Almonds, olives, rolls, nuts, raisins, mint, and ice cream are practically ready for serving. Paste for the canapés, the consommé, the cranberry mold, the pie filling and stuffing for the celery may be made on Tuesday, also the salad dressing and pie crust. On Wednesday the turkey may be steamed and stuffed.

HANDMADE SHADE PAINTS AND CURTAINS
Shade Paints, 25 cents each, postpaid.
Curtains, \$2.50 to \$5.00 per pair, postpaid.
Satisfaction Guaranteed
Samples on request
F. L. NEWHALL
5 Gorham Road, Boston,
West Medford, Mass.
Agents wanted. Correspondence invited.

Gift Box
Camelia Toilet Goods
This box contains 5 different preparations which will leave the skin fair, soft and beautified. A gift that will be appreciated.
\$3.50 postpaid

A complete line of Camelia Toilet Preparations always in stock

ADALINE F. THOMAS
420 Boylston Street BOSTON

A Whiff of California
A small Silk Pillow filled with Rare Lemon Eucalyptus Leaves
Delightfully Fragrant and Lasting Colors: Blue, deep pink, Jade green, lavender and white. 7x7 inches. \$1.65 Post Paid

ADOBE ART SHOP
16 de la Guerra Studios
SANTA BARBARA, CALIF., U. S. A.
An acceptable gift—keep this for reference

Hand Sewed One Strap House Slipper
Made of the best quality black kid; white kid quarter lining; 12 wood buttons. \$1.65 Post Paid
MRS. A. M. ESTABROOK
78 Winona Avenue, Haverhill, Mass.

An Unusual and Welcome Gift
TO SEND a box of two 3½ inch Bayberry Tapers as a holiday greeting is just out of the ordinary. The candles are hand dipped and are made of real bayberry. Sent packed in a box, \$1.00 per dozen (box 24 candles). Illustration shows a 7-inch candle and a picture of the candle in solid wax. We send two candlesticks and two candles, attractively packed, for \$7.50 postpaid.

THE BAYBERRY CANDLE PLACE
North Truro, Cape Cod, Mass.

The Cake Safe
Made of polished aluminum, an ideal Christmas gift. It is indispensable in the kitchen. For Cakes, Sandwiches, and other foods. Keeps food fresh for an unlimited time.

Price, postpaid \$3.00
West of Rockies \$3.25

THE CAKE SAFE COMPANY
609 Iowa National Bank Building
DES MOINES, IOWA

Fancy California
CLUSTER RAISINS
for the holidays
5 LB BOX for \$2 PREPAID

Top your holiday nut bowl with these beautiful cluster raisins on the stem!

Pack them in pretty boxes for distinctive Christmas gifts!

Fresh grapes in California vineyards, these delicious 5-lb. boxes of raisins are the best crop—delivered direct to you 6 days after picking.

Grown in California's famous nut valley—cured in California sunshine—these raisins are extra choice, plump, juicy and sweet. Everybody loves them.

Packed in plain cartons, all the value is in the fruit.

5-lb. box \$2, express or parcel post prepaid anywhere in U. S. Money back if not satisfied.

Reference: The First National Bank in Fresno.

CUT THIS OUT AND MAIL
THE FRANK L. SMITH CO., Dept. K-3
Oklahoma City, Okla., Calif.
Enclosed find \$_____ (check or money order)
for which send _____ lb. box(es) of your choice
California Muscat cluster raisins to

Name: _____
Street: _____ State: _____

City: _____

the sweet potatoes prepared for breading, the salad made, the carrots parboiled, the punch prepared for the carbonated water, and the ice cream ordered.

Chicken Consommé
Cut a large fowl in pieces and cover it with 4 quarts of cold water; bring it very slowly to a boil and simmer four hours. Add ½ of a cupful of chopped onion, ½ of a cupful of minced celery, a bay leaf, a sprig of parsley, and 3 tablespoonsfuls of salt. Simmer one hour longer, then strain and set aside to cool. When cold, remove the fat. Serve reheated with hot wafers.

Stuffed Celery
Soak over night 6 prunes in pineapple juice to cover, then pit and stuff an almond in each cavity. Simmer together for 20 minutes 4 cupfuls of cranberries and 2 cupfuls of water, then force through a sieve and add 2 cupfuls of sugar. Stir until the sugar is dissolved, then remove from the fire and pour into molds. When the prunes begin to set, slice a stuffed prune into each mold and set aside to chill. Serve unmolded in individual glass dishes.

Stuffed Celery
Select crisp tender stalks of celery, wipe them dry and fill them with cottage cheese moistened with cream and slightly flavored with minced onion. Sprinkle paprika over each stalk before arranging them on the dinner plate.

Pimento Salad
Soak a package of orange gelatin in ½ of a cupful of cold water, add 1 cupful of sugar and 1 cupful of salt. Add 1 cupful of pitted dates, crushed pineapple drained from the juice, and English walnuts broken into small pieces. Turn into individual molds to chill. Serve unmolded on lettuce hearts with fruit salad dressing. Garnish with thinly sliced maraschino cherries.

Fruit Salad Dressing
Dissolve a package of orange gelatin in ½ of a cupful of cold water, add 1 cupful of sugar and 1 cupful of salt. Add 1 cupful of pitted dates, crushed pineapple drained from the juice, and English walnuts broken into small pieces. Turn into individual molds to chill. Serve unmolded on lettuce hearts with fruit salad dressing. Garnish with thinly sliced maraschino cherries.

Fruit Salad Dressing
Heat in a double-boiler: ¼ of a cupful each of pineapple and orange juice, and 1 tablespoonful of lemon juice, then add 3 tablespoonfuls of hot water. Stir together 1 tablespoonful of cornstarch and ½ of a cupful of sugar and stir slowly into a well-beaten egg. Add the hot liquid slowly to the egg to form a smooth paste, then cook over hot water, stirring constantly until the mixture thickens and coats the spoon. When cold and ready for use, add ½ of a cupful of cream which has been whipped until stiff.

(The recipes for the roast turkey, vegetables, pumpkin pie and cherry punch will be published on this page next Friday.)

Hair Nets
24 for \$1.00 (postpaid)

Fine Quality Human Hair. For Bobbed or Long Hair, each net Fully Guaranteed. Large or small size Cap Fringe. White or Gray for \$1.00

We sincerely appreciate your generous cooperation. SEVERN & COMPANY, Keesville, N. Y.

MOON DOOR GIFT HOUSE
importing GIFT BOXES direct from ORIENTAL and AMERICAN GIFT CENTER.

Has you dreamed of shopping in fast-clinging PEKING or TOKYO, and also of avoiding the Christmas rush? Let's do both through the Moon Door. We'll be at home by writing in good seasonal time to

JEANNETTE SEARIGHT, 2626 Broadway, Berkeley, Calif. for CHRISTMAS GIFT PHOTOGRAPHIE

Take up poultry raising. It's interesting and profitable. Easy to learn, and you can get money now. Write for free book, "How to Raise Poultry for Profit." NATIONAL POULTRY INSTITUTE Dept. 312, Washington, D. C.

18 Christmas Cards
Most beautiful and unique designs. Rich colors—beautiful papers. Cards which you will be proud to send.

Postage prepaid.

LINDEN PRESS
4648 W. Lake Harriet Blvd.
Minneapolis, Minn.

HAIR NETS
30 FOR \$1

Every Net Guaranteed 100% perfect. Finest Quality Human Hair. Single or Double, Cap or Fringe. For Long or Bobbed Hair. Sent Postpaid.

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HOTELS AND RESORTS

North Carolina



WHERE FRIENDLINESS IS BORN OF GOOD TIMES

It's just overnight to Pinehurst, America's Sport Center. At the Carolina Hotel you find sunlight streaming through open windows . . . the fragrance of long-leaved pines nodding cheerfully outside . . . hotel service as thoughtful as it is unobtrusive . . . an atmosphere radiating the friendly spirit born of good times at outdoor sports in a famous climate.

Attractively furnished cottages for rent reasonably. For reservations or booklet, address General Office, Pinehurst, N. C. Carolina Hotel now open.



GOLF

Glorious autumn in the Piedmont—nature's vivid season. Bracing air, morning rides, uninterrupted golf days. A week of midday golf, a week of overnight from New York. Wonderful motoring with interesting objectives in the mountains, in the city, in the village. Accommodations as you like to find them. For descriptive folder, rates and reservations, address Fred Miner, Manager.

GEFIELD INN
GEFIELD-GREENSBORO, N. C.

South Carolina



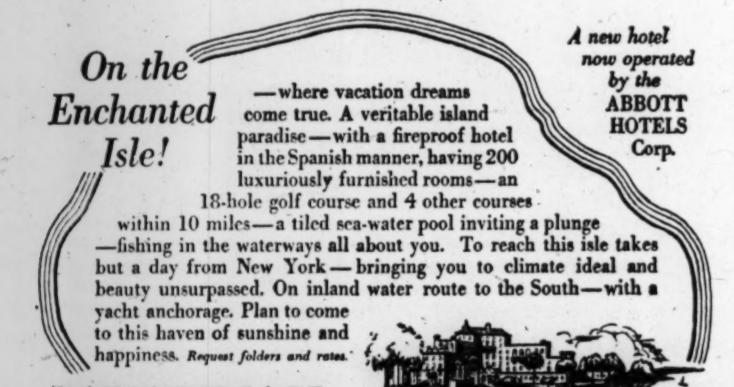
The KIRKWOOD

owns and operates an 18-hole championship golf course, unexcelled in the South—has 1000 acres of fine, horned—maintaining two polo fields—controls over 1000 acres of hunting preserve.



OPENS DEC. 22—Write for booklet.
ABBOTT HOTELS CORPORATION
Camden, South Carolina

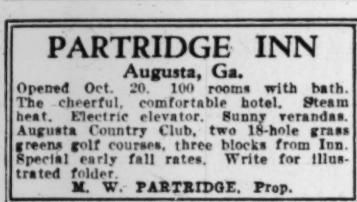
Georgia



On the Enchanted Isle!

—where vacation dreams come true. A veritable island paradise—with a fireproof hotel in the Spanish manner, having 200 luxuriously furnished rooms—an 18-hole golf course and 4 other courses within 10 miles—a tiled sea-water pool inviting a plunge in the waterways all about you. To reach this Isle takes but a day from New York—bringing you to a climate ideal and beauty unsurpassed. On inland water route to the South—with a yacht anchorage. Plan to come to this haven of sunshine and happiness. Request folder and rates.

SAVANNAH-OGLETHORPE
On the Enchanted Isle.
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA



Washington, D.C.

GRACE DODGE HOTEL

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Situated near the Capitol and the Union Station

Beautiful appointments. Excellent food and service. Open to men and women. No tipping

Write for booklet

Burlington Hotel

Five Minutes' Walk to Everything
WASHINGTON, D. C.

These 300 Rooms with Baths

100 at \$3; 100 at \$3.50; 100 at \$4

SPECIAL DINNER: \$1.25 and \$1.50

A new hotel now operated by the ABBOTT HOTELS Corp.

—where vacation dreams

come true. A veritable island

paradise—with a fireproof hotel

in the Spanish manner, having 200

luxuriously furnished rooms—an

18-hole golf course and 4 other courses

within 10 miles—a tiled sea-water pool inviting a plunge

in the waterways all about you. To reach this Isle takes

but a day from New York—bringing you to a climate ideal

and beauty unsurpassed. On inland water route to the South—with a

yacht anchorage. Plan to come to this haven of sunshine and happiness. Request folder and rates.

PARTRIDGE INN
Augusta, Ga.
Opened Oct. 20, 100 rooms with bath. The cheerful, comfortable hotel. Steam heat, electric lights, sun terrace. Augusta Country Club, two 18-hole grass green golf courses, from Ion. Special early fall rates. Write for illustrative folder. M. W. PARTRIDGE, Prop.

Washington, D.C.

Hotel Continental

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Headquarters for New England Tourists

250 Rooms, Bath Connecting

Rates, Single \$2 to \$4; Double \$3 to \$7
EUROPEAN PLAN

Please mention
The Christian Science Monitor

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These 300 Rooms with Baths

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SPECIAL DINNER: \$1.25 and \$1.50

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Situated near the Capitol and the Union Station

Beautiful appointments. Excellent food and service. Open to men and women. No tipping

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Hotel Annapolis

"In the Heart of Everything"

R. H. FATT, Manager

400 Rooms, Bath

All rooms outside, \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$4.00
RATES: Single \$1.25 and \$1.50; Double \$1.50 and \$2.00

You Can Plan Your

TRIPS AND TOURS

from the Hotel and Travel Advertisements in The Christian

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Burlington Hotel

Five Minutes' Walk to Everything
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These 300 Rooms with Baths

100 at \$3; 100 at \$3.50; 100 at \$4

SPECIAL DINNER: \$1.25 and \$1.50

Kentucky

Brown Hotel
LOUISVILLE, KY.
700 Rooms 700 Baths
NEW — MODERN — COMPLETE
Rates \$3.00 up.

Louisiana

The St. Charles
NEW ORLEANS
Entirely rehabilitated. Favored by the discriminating traveler
ALFRED S. AMER & CO., Ltd.

The Roosevelt and Bienville
NEW ORLEANS' FRIENDLY HOTELS

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Atlantic City's Newest Boardwalk Hotel
500 ROOMS with Sea Water Baths
French Cuisine Concert Music Swimming Pool

Charm and Hotel Rooms
By the Day Month or Year
Descriptive booklet upon request
F. L. ANDREWS
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PRESIDENT HOTEL
AND APARTMENTS
On the Beachfront at Albany Avenue

Hotel MORTON
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
250 Rooms—half with baths
Two concerts daily
Tune in with us through WPG
Renowned for Real Hospitality and Good Food
BELL & COPE
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The TRAYMORE
Atlantic City
The Preeminent Hotel Achievement

AUSTINE BISCAYNE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Kingsway Avenue, 3rd floor from Boardwalk. A delightful atmosphere and modern conveniences on the American Plan at SPECIAL EXCELLENT RATES
J. B. Knott, Ellis, Mgr., Dir.
Samuel Ellis Estate Owners

Lafayette Hotel
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
200 rooms. Fireproof. Apartments. Rates commensurate with surroundings. An atmosphere of home and refinement. Arthur O. Frankle Everett L. Cope North Carolina Ave., Boardwalk Block

An inquiry from you will allow us to tell you why you should come to The WILSHIRE

Virginia Ave., 1st floor of Boardwalk. Homelike atmosphere and modern conveniences on the American Plan at SPECIAL EXCELLENT RATES
J. B. Knott, Ellis, Mgr., Dir.
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New York City
Opposite Union Station
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Headquarters for New England Tourists
250 Rooms, Bath Connecting
RATES, Single \$2 to \$4; Double \$3 to \$7
EUROPEAN PLAN

Please mention
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Hotel Potomac
WASHINGTON, D. C.
One Block South of the Capitol
Opposite House of Representatives Office Building
Quiet Location Moderate Rates
Winter Residential and Tourist Map Folder on Application
R. N. PATTERSON, Proprietor

WASHINGTON, D. C.
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"In the Heart of Everything"
R. H. FATT, Manager

400 Rooms, Bath

All rooms outside, \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$4.00
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TRIPS AND TOURS

from the Hotel and Travel Advertisements in The Christian

Science Monitor

New York State

The Palatine
NEWBURGH, NY
THE MODEL HOTEL OF THE HUDSON VALLEY

Opposite the Hudson River

45th St. NEW YORK CITY

Opposite the Hudson River

Opp



TELEVISION FEATURE AT BRITISH SHOW

Ingenious Arrangement Emphasizes DX Ability of Receiver.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON.—If anyone had any doubts as to the popularity of radio and its application to radiocasting such doubts would have been dispelled by the Radio Exhibition recently held at Olympia. On the opening day traffic in the neighborhood was held up at the appointed hour and it was with difficulty that one made one's way round the 150 stands.

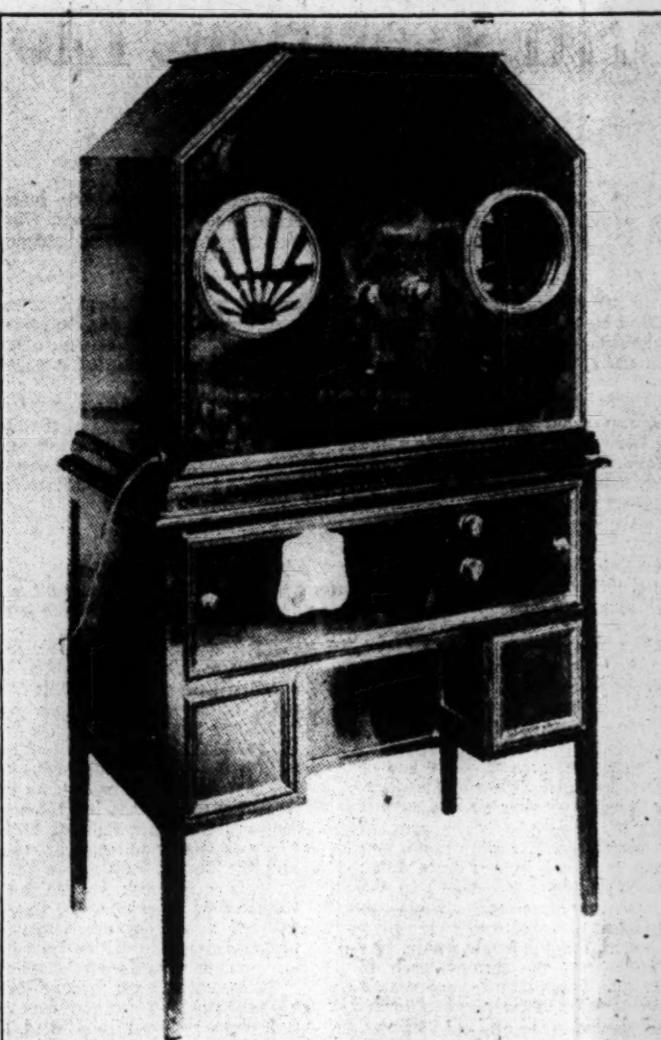
While there was nothing new to report, excepting the Baird television apparatus, there was a definite advance in the quality of the apparatus shown. The majority of the well-known firms market the portable sets which are so convenient for moving from room to room. They were to be seen in all sizes, from the 7-valve "super" to the modest 3-valve for the local station and with varying qualities of loudspeaker according to price.

The valve makers all showed the shield grid valve for different voltages and the recently introduced pentode or pentone valve was incorporated in a good many sets. This valve gives about the same volume as obtainable with two ordinary L. F. valves. Another departure was the two-stage valve which incorporates two valves in one bulb. This allows of a receiver having a detector and L. F. stage housed in a case no bigger than a little crystal set.

The Baird television stand was very busy looking for its televisions. These ranged from the £200 for simple television reception. For £40 a moving-coil loudspeaker is added, while £150 is the price for an imposing cabinet containing a dual television and super-radio set with loudspeaker.

There was also on view an unpriced cabinet called the Baird Dulcet Auroscope. This incorporated in addition a high-class gramophone. Orders for televisions were booked on the understanding that they could be canceled if the British Broad-

Regular Television Receiver



This is One of the Combined Radio and Television Receiving Sets Exhibited at the Recent British Radio Exposition. The Hole on the Left Coves a Loudspeaker, While that on the Right is the "Prosencrum." Through Which the Television Performance May Be Reviewed. The Other Knobs Are for Tuning and Adjustment.

casting Corporation did not agree to radiocast material for television. A pretty method of advertising a set capable of tuning in several stations was adopted by one firm. A large mirror was hung above the set. On tuning the dial of the receiver to the degree given for a certain station and depressing a switch, a little view of the town appeared on the mirror. Tune in another and the view appeared on another portion of the mirror, and so on.

Between Montreal and Winnipeg WGY and KDKA could be received at ample strength on the heads of which there were 18 in a series—parallel arrangement throughout the car. The shorter wavelengths of these two stations were used during the daytime and the longer ones after dark. Thus 2XAD on 29.6 meters came in well until sunset, then KDKA on 63 meters was usually heard.

Conditions were found to be vastly different on the short waves, however. Rock cuts caused practically no fading, while the generators on the radio car which were practically nullifying ordinary reception (a noisy car had been purposely chosen for the test) caused no interference whatever on the whole of the short wave.

WGY and KDKA Good

Between Montreal and Winnipeg WGY and KDKA could be received at ample strength on the heads of which there were 18 in a series—parallel arrangement throughout the car. The shorter wavelengths of these two stations were used during the daytime and the longer ones after dark. Thus 2XAD on 29.6 meters came in well until sunset, then KDKA on 63 meters was usually heard.

Over the prairies, between Saskatoon and Edmonton, volume was less, but these two stations could still be received whenever they were transmitting.

On the way on the fourth day out from Montreal the course lay through the Rockies, passing through Jasper National Park, and past Mount Robson, the highest peak in the Canadian range. At this stage low wave reception was extremely poor and radio-cast wavelengths would not yield a single station. 2XAD could still be heard, but only on occasions was it strong enough for the complete headset circuit. It was evident that the surrounding mountains were too much for even the strongest of the short wave radiocasters.

Vancouver was reached the following morning, thus completing the first half of the trip.

The return journey was commenced that same evening, and while standing in the station at Vancouver both 2XAD and 2XAF (21.96 and 32 meters respectively) were tuned up to great volume. At this time it was noticed that the 21.96 meter transmission came in as well after dark as it had during the daytime back east. This was, of course, due to the fact that the receiver was then out of the "skip effect" zone.

The return journey was commenced that same evening, and while standing in the station at Vancouver both 2XAD and 2XAF (21.96 and 32 meters respectively) were tuned up to great volume. At this time it was noticed that the 21.96 meter transmission came in as well after dark as it had during the daytime back east. This was, of course, due to the fact that the receiver was then out of the "skip effect" zone.

Leaving Winnipeg, the first of the World Series baseball games was tuned in, and the description of the game was very clear and much enjoyed by several passengers.

England Is Heard

Then, during the break in the program from 2XAD, 55W, the experimental short wave station of the British Broadcasting Corporation, located at Chelmsford, Eng., was tuned in and held for 15 minutes. Although it faded badly, identification was positive, one complete announcement being copied word for word. It is believed that this marks the first occasion of reception from a European station on a moving train in America. The time was approximately 4 p. m. central standard time.

1. Short wave reception on trains can be termed a success, since each day from four to eight hours extra reception was made possible by the extra equipment.

2. Noisy generators on the car, and neighboring high voltage lines had absolutely no effect on short wave reception, whereas they drowned out all but the very strongest of the radiocasters on the normal waveband.

3. Rock cuts which blanketed stations on the higher wavelengths had practically no effect on the short waves.

4. With the exception of that part of the journey through the Rockies, the Schenectady stations, also Pittsburgh, on 25.4 meters, could be received anywhere and at any time before sunset. After sunset they were inaudible in the east but very strong on the west coast.

The following is a list of the short wave stations logged:

1. The four Hawaiian stations on their part of the program will take their listeners on a side trip to their island home in the Pacific and acquaint them with the type of music that has made these dusky sons of Hawaii justly famous.

2. Stations associated with the NBC for this program are: WEAF, WJAF, WTCI, WJAR, WTAG, WPSH, WRC, WGR, WCAE, WTAM, WWJ, WSAI, WGN, WTMJ, WCCO, KSD, WOC, WYO, WOW, WDAP, KYVO, WBAP, KPRC, WOAI, WHAS, WSM, WMC, WSB, WBT and KOA.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Kellogg on the Kellogg Pact

FRANK B. KELLOGG, United States Secretary of State, has given his case for the Paris Peace Pact to the public. He did this in his Armistice Day address in New York when, speaking from the platform of the Goodwill Congress of the World Alliance, he said: "I believe that this treaty is approved by almost unanimous sentiment in the United States and in the world. . . . I believe it is the bounden duty of the United States in every way possible, by its example, by treaties of arbitration and conciliation, and by solemn pledges against war, to do what it can to advance peace and thus to bring about the realization of the highest civilization." The solemn pledges against war to which the Secretary of State referred have to do with the peace pact which will be placed before the Senate within the next few weeks.

Secretary Kellogg declared, in language that was as unmistakable as it was persuasive, that the United States is by no means unmindful of its responsibilities in the maintenance of a common peace among all peoples. These are his words: "Because we did not approve of the Treaty of Versailles and the League of Nations in all respects, it has been assumed by some that we no longer take an interest in Europe and world affairs. I, for one, do not accept this as a just estimate of our national character and vision." The true sentiment of America is well reflected in these words. Secretary Kellogg made plain to his countrymen that there is a vital difference between political entanglements backed up by military sanctions, and a recognition of moral responsibility. He also pointed out that the fulfillment of the promises laid down in this covenant is conditioned upon the power of an enlightened public opinion, not upon the power of the sword. With convincing logic Mr. Kellogg brushed aside all arguments regarding a "super-state." The Paris Pact, he told his hearers, is not to be thought of in terms of a gigantic political alliance, dwarfing into insignificance the national identity of its signatories. Rather it is to be thought of as a partnership of equals for the doing of a piece of humanitarian service—putting an end to war through a solemn repudiation of the war method.

Perhaps the most brilliant part of the Secretary's address is to be found in his gentlemanly but none the less sharp rebuke of the cynic who, lacking any substantial reason for opposing the treaty, attempts to laugh it down, by referring to it as the work of an impractical idealist. Without mincing his words, Secretary Kellogg came to the defense of those public servants who are able to look beyond the horizon of political expediency. "Idealists have led the world in all great accomplishments for the advancement of government," was his way of putting it. Those critics of the treaty who would climb up into the seat of the scornful may expect no surrender on his part.

Laying aside all considerations with regard to the governmental ratification of the pact, Mr. Kellogg ably argued that the acid test of any proposal for the renunciation of war is to be found in the acceptance of this idea in the mass thinking of the people of every nation. Nor was there any doubt in the Secretary's thought that the people will respond to the challenge of the hour.

For Constructive Opposition

APPRAISING, in the light of the record, the results of the recent election and the immediate consequences of his own and his party's defeat, Governor Smith, in an address to a radio audience delivered in New York, seeks to broaden his vision sufficiently to comprehend the political situation as he believes it will be four years hence. That degree of prescience is denied to most, even of those who have learned by contact and experience to judge without prejudice or personal or partisan bias. One need not be in any degree skeptical to ask if the Governor, at the moment, possesses any superior qualifications as a political prophet.

There will be general agreement, however, that he offers sound advice when he urges his party to maintain a position of constructive opposition. A virile and resourceful opposition is a necessary stimulus in any democracy. Should it be lacking, there would remain no effective check upon those abuses which almost unfailingly contribute to decadency and misrule in government.

Surveying the recent campaign and its results, one might conclude that the outcome may have been somewhat different had the candidate and chief spokesman of the opposition party taken it upon himself to follow the course he unsuccessfully led. By any fair analysis it must appear that his campaign was not a constructive one. He refused to feel himself bound by the pledges made in his behalf by the representatives of the party who chose him as a candidate. His numerous addresses did not contribute greatly to what he may have intended to be a popular campaign of education.

One fact is established beyond doubt. It is that Governor Smith has nominated and seeks to establish himself as titular leader of his party in the period between now and 1932. He has

pre-empted that position by a somewhat adroit move in the political chess game at a moment when it might have been assumed that he was checkmated. Exercising the so-called right of "squatter sovereignty," which may have been confused with more frequently discussed "states' rights," the Governor seeks to disarm, for the time being, those factions within his party which openly renounced allegiance to him, as well as those who more or less grudgingly gave him their support. It is these whom he must placate if he is to retain an effective leadership. His less discriminating champions will make few, if any, demands upon his resourcefulness or constructive statesmanship.

America's Verdict and the World

SO FAR, at least, as prohibition is concerned, the result of the recent election in the United States will have significant consequences, not only in the Western world, but through Africa and Asia. The conviction of the people of the United States was too unmistakable to be capable of misinterpretation. Had the verdict been otherwise the world movement against liquor, with little question, would have been seriously checked.

It is significant that, up to the present election, a vast amount of antiprohibition propaganda had gained currency in Africa and Asia. The same arguments, long outworn in the United States, were offered by the daily press. It was said that prohibition was a failure; that the people of the United States, given a fair chance, would repudiate it; that the present law was maintained by Congress because of a policy of intimidation. To get into the press with answers to these misstatements was almost impossible.

Just how the liquor interests, with a vital stake in the business of preventing the spread of prohibition, will explain the recent election is not clear. Some sort of an explanation, doubtless, will be found. But one important fact cannot be concealed, or explained away. The people of the United States, having had their chance, refused to countenance any move that might weaken prohibition. It is likely, therefore, there will be renewed activity against the liquor traffic in many places.

In South Africa, a movement for local option has gained considerable headway, against the full strength opposition of the wine-growers. In the Philippine Islands, where the liquor business is growing more rapidly than it ever did in the United States, the Protestant churches are uniting in an effort to extend the authority of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Territory. In Japan, where the liquor bill of the Nation duplicates the loss of the recent earthquake every four years, a National Temperance League is aggressively in the field on behalf of regulatory laws.

The work of these organizations—and of others in China, India, Australia and New Zealand—will be greatly strengthened by the decision of the electorate in the United States. It is too soon to forecast the day when liquor on a world-wide scale, will be outlawed. That the day of such outlawry will come is almost certain. Its coming unquestionably has been speeded by the verdict of November 6.

The Spectator for 100 Years

SELDOM has such a record of sustained probity and merit in journalism appeared as that which is to be found in the centenary number of that British weekly publication, the London Spectator. Edward Gibbon Wakefield, founder of the South Australian and New Zealand colonies, and one of the drafters of Lord Durham's famous scheme for autonomy for Canada, wrote in 1838: "By far the heaviest of my debts of gratitude is due to the proprietor and editor of the Spectator newspaper."

Stanley Baldwin brought the tale up to date when, speaking with the weight that attaches to the head of the British Government, he said at this journal's recent centenary dinner: "The Spectator has always been an advocate of worthy causes. It has been a bond of union among all English-speaking peoples." These two pronouncements sum up a story that began in 1828 when Robert Stephens Rintoul, a printer from Dundee, brought out the first issue of the Spectator in London.

Since the days of Rintoul many world-known men and women have been connected in one way or another with the Spectator. Meredith Townsend, Richard Holt Hulton and John St. Loe Strachey edited it in turn for long periods of years. Jane Austen, Thackeray, Dickens, Charlotte Brontë, Emerson, Carlyle, Ruskin, George Eliot, Browning, Tennyson, Matthew Arnold and Mark Twain all contributed to its columns. The high standard of achievement its centenary number recalls is one that deserves appreciation.

Finland's Decade of Freedom

OF THE nationalities liberated as a result of the World War, Finland has had the advantage, during the subsequent period of political reconstruction, of cultural heritage dating back much further than the time when the country was part of the Tsarist empire. It was Finland's former connection with Sweden that instilled in its people a love for the fine things of human existence, and if the last ten years have shown that the Finns are fully capable of self-government, their ability in this direction is of no recent origin but has a background of which any nation might well be proud.

But Finland has not been free from those trials that test any country embarking on fresh political journeys. Indeed, even if freedom from foreign yoke was obtained after long years of earnest effort, internal problems have arisen from time to time since 1918 which have been scarcely less serious in their effect than rule from without. For this latter, at any rate, usually results in a people making a united front against unjust domination.

The labor situation in Finland is a case in point. The strikes, boycotts and blockades resulting from the action of the Finnish members of the International Transport Workers Union have not been confined to Finland, but have af-

fected the port activities in the neighboring Scandinavian countries. Recent efforts, however, toward a settlement of the existing disputes, and adjustment of grievances on the part of the Finnish dock workers, are expected to be successful. Aside from this situation, Finland may be said to enter its second decade of political and economic freedom fully prepared to continue its upward course.

The Social Exhibition and Congress held in Helsinki in connection with the ten years' celebration of independence further illustrated the friendly relations existing between Finland and its Scandinavian neighbors. Delegates from Sweden, Norway and Denmark were present when President Relander opened the congress. There has always existed a very close bond between Finland and Sweden, and the retention of Swedish, after the former's forcible separation from the latter country, is an eloquent evidence of this, even though Finnish is the national language.

Shorten Presidential Campaigns

ANTIESTRING and valuable suggestion bearing upon national politics comes from Dr. Albert Shaw, who, commenting upon the increased use of radio during the recent campaign, points out that it has so multiplied the means of presenting the issues to the people that there seems no longer any reason for a four months' campaign. The prolonged political unrest resulting from the holding of the nominating conventions in June unsettles business, keeps the public thought in a state of tension, interferes with the proper conduct of public affairs at Washington, and is generally harmful.

Anyone who noted the progress of the recent campaign appreciates the fact that it began to take on a serious character when the two principal figures went "on the air," which was not until late September. There is absolutely no reason why the conventions should not have been held during the first week of September and the campaign limited to eight weeks.

Before another presidential election shall approach, the facilities for radiocasting will doubtless be made even more extensive than they are today, the airplane will have come into more general use, so that speakers not using the radio can thus be speedily carried from point to point, and in every way facilities for an intensive campaign will be multiplied. It will be a good thing if the managers of the two great parties shall recognize these changing conditions and set a time for their nominating conventions after the heat of midsummer is passed. Such action would undoubtedly be approved by the business community, as well as by voters, who would be glad to be spared two months of unnecessary campaigning.

Will It Be Business or Politics?

SOME time ago the son of one of the leading British publishers, having had experience both in Princeton and in Cambridge Universities, regretted that English college graduates did not more frequently follow the example so general in the United States, and devote themselves to a business career. Remembering this, the recent resignation from the Cabinet of Lord Birkenhead in order to go into the City, following as it does quite closely upon the withdrawal from politics for more or less similar reasons of Sir Robert Horne and Reginald McKenna, becomes of peculiar interest: for it suggests that the prejudice which has done so much during the last hundred years to deprive British industry of the services of men of first-rate ability and training, is at last breaking down. It is through incidents such as these that what is known as business will come to be considered culturally, and in every other way, upon an equality with politics, the law, and the professions. Yet this prejudice against business has, in the past, been so strong among the educated classes that it may be well to point out how slender have been its foundations.

In the early Middle Ages commercial eminence in Britain was actually rewarded with title of nobility; and as late as the fifteenth century, R. H. Tawney states that a British nobleman could engage in trade without dispragement. It is, however, inconceivable that a nineteenth century statesman, Gladstone, for example, could have gone into business. The condition of public opinion which would have rendered any such thing impossible was largely the result of a misapprehension of one branch of the classical studies which came in with the Renaissance, and to which in other respects Britain owes so much.

While everyone who has read the "Republic" remembers that the greatest philosopher of antiquity thought that business was fit only for men of "brass" and that men of "gold" should devote themselves to politics, it has been almost universally forgotten that the economic basis of Greek civilization was entirely unlike that of modern times. To maintain a historical prejudice amid utterly different surroundings to the disparagement of business as a sphere of valuable social activity is an error for which modern British industry has paid both in efficiency and amenity.

Editorial Notes

The Panama Canal refused to let politics interfere with business during October, for 557 commercial vessels were locked through during its thirty-one days and tolls of \$2,274,945 were collected, both facts constituting records for any month in the year. The business conducted by the canal is only a part of its usefulness, however, for the linking of the Pacific and Atlantic coasts has paved the way for better national and international understanding.

To the boy—and he may be a man now—who has worked on a farm, what a joyful summer day is pictured by the plan of the agricultural department of the University of California, which is to have a 1200-acre "patch" free from weeds.

The old cry, "In times of peace prepare for war" has given way to the modern one, "In times of peace prepare against war!"

Through Panama to the Antipodes

THE great white ship steamed along slowly in the increasing heat. On one side of the deck the sun was so scorching it was scarcely bearable; on the other side, where a breeze should have been, a breathless warmth hung over the welcome shade cast by the boats. No one was talking or moving; all were just idly sitting, eyes open one moment, closed the next, drowsily watching, as the ship like some great hovering bird settled into her berth at Colon.

"Can one go ashore?"

"No one ashore this time," came the answer.

Yet the decision scarcely seemed a disappointment. It was too hot. The wharf looked like some burning, blazing thing. The coal heaped along the side, ready to be engulfed as soon as the ship had berthed, was oozing sweltering heat. For two hours it was necessary to endure. Then slowly the ship began to move, gliding like a swan toward the great Canal.

A flicker, a gentle undercurrent of excitement crept slowly over the passengers. Majestically the ship entered the first lock. You could hear the water lapping against her sides, the shouts of the Negroes as the giant pulleys were attached, and the "mules" got to work. Queer, hard-working devices of engineering are these latter as they work tirelessly to and fro, up and down, to bring the great ship through lock after lock into the stillness of the Canal itself. Slowly the ship ascended, seemingly hanging, poised, rising, and still rising to a higher level.

Suddenly one turned from contemplation of the untiring "mules," turned from the shimmering haze of heat, and looking upward where the red funnels stood outlined against a sky of deepest blue, beheld another ship seemingly hanging also in that peerless sky. Right overhead the gigantic sides towered with an awful ponderousness, the sudden appearance so amazingly mysterious that one almost expected it to vanish again. Yet it remained on the horizon, descending in its lock, as we ascended, passing by, vanishing with a majestic grandeur, bearing its freight of living cargo back to the land we had so lately left.

Greeted by beauty that changed from moment to moment with every movement of the ship, we left the locks and went forward on our way. So hot, the very air made by our passage seemed scorching. We passed through narrow waterways, and the wider space of lakes, then waterways again with stocky muddy banks oozing and squelching. So on to fair Balboa, and the merciful release of a cool sweet night, and a stillness strange and delightful under the stars. Here and there came flashes of color of every kind from the fruit sellers' stalls lining the roadways, awake, and even at this hour doing good business, long after the moon was set.

The next day on again and out into the Pacific Ocean, and the still greater mysteries to be disclosed. After two days came Pitcairn Island—that little romantic settlement

in the southeast Pacific—the home of a solitary people, all that remain of the mutineers from the good ship *Bounty* in 1790. One sees it first, rising like some thickly wooded forest out of the smiling ocean, with the white horses of the blue sea racing up her shores. No human habitation visible, the only sign of such or their inhabitants a thin line of gray smoke making faint tracery in the cloudless sky. The great ship swung at anchor in the bay, and gradually out from the little island, emerging from its thickly wooded slopes, along the thin line of its sandy coves, onto the sparkling waters lapping at its feet, came the natives.

Without apparent exertion, merely the breasting of each sparkling wave, with light and springy leaps the little boats shot out, sails filled to the breeze, and bounded over the surface of the rippling water till the great ship was reached. Boats made of bark, and the wood of unknown trees, ablaze with color, loaded with pineapples, mangoes, woven baskets, chains of multicolored beads, and feathered headdresses of rare birds. On they came a strange, solitary people, some dark like their Tahitian ancestors, others fair with blue eyes, the remains of the British race from which they sprang.

The boats made secure alongside, the natives swarmed on board. They would not sell their goods, but gave; money was no use to them. Here one began to detect the intricacies of the character of these people. They gave; yet in some instances business might be a process of exchange; a pineapple for a picture hat; mangoes for men's shoes; beads and baskets for other beautiful things. Beyond this the natives would not go.

Having thus paid their tribute to passing civilization visiting their shores, the boats were loosed from their moorings, the goods again stowed on board, and slowly they moved back across the bay. No rushing wildly now before the wind. Evening had come, and the passengers looking over the side of the great ship into the depths below, saw no sparkling waves or little crests of spray; now everything was still, except for the movement of the drifting boats, and the lap, lap, lap, of the oars as they fell.

The clouds were orange, lemon, fiery red, colored by the setting sun; little tongues of flame leapt round the moving oars where the sunlight caught the spray as they turned. One saw the boats framed in a setting, wild and untamed as the islanders themselves, and through the stillness came voices singing. They rose and fell, first in unison then in part, as the great ship moved on her stately way. Standing in the bows of the moving ship now slowly gathering way, the scene changed. Like a great ball of fire, the sun sank below the horizon, and across the water, streaked with pastel shades of mauve, and blue and gray, the little boats swayed, and the sound of the natives' voices drifted faintly, wafting it along on its way to the Antipodes.

M. F.

From the World's Great Capitals—London

LONDONS of rare books in England, and no doubt throughout the world, are hoping that nothing will happen to change the position which the famous Sotheby bookshop has held in the world of bookelling for more than a century. The Sotheby shop in the Strand, which celebrated its centenary in 1916, has been operated by three generations of the Sotheby family, but there is now no immediate relative to carry the business on. One of the most famous Sotheby enterprises was the purchase of Dickens' library at Gadshill. The prices then realized seem incredible in view of present book quotations. Dickens' own copy of Ben Jonson's "Every Man in His Humour," for instance, fetched thirty shillings. The Sotheby also bought the Althorp Library, which is now part of the great Rylands Library, for £250,000. The Sotheby shop is still in the Strand, the center of London's book world a century ago; although nearly all the other famous bookshops have moved to the West End. That book selling was long a tradition in the Sotheby family is clear from the fact that they had a long history in that line in York before they moved to London.

Complaints

Cabinet Ministers are being honored by trades unions with the working cards of "mechanics"—Winston Churchill, the Chancellor of the Exchequer was recently designated as a competent bricklayer—and now Lord Hewart, Lord Chief Justice of England, has just been made a "glazier" by the Glaziers' Company, which this year celebrates its six hundredth anniversary. In presenting the Lord Chief Justice with a silver casket—an inkstand upon which stood a symbolic figure representing justice—D. Cotes-Predy, the master, said it contained a certificate of freedom, permitting him to practice the art of the glazier "without let or hindrance." There were three characters of Lord Hewart everyone admired, said Mr. Cotes-Predy—"his mastery of the English language, his sense of justice, and his moral courage." The guest of honor, England's newest eminent "glazier," in his reply, amused his hearers by quoting the verse:

How very nice it is to see,
Our dear relations come to tea,
But nicer far it is to know
That when they've had their tea, they'll go.

There is hardly a trade or profession of which, at some time or other, some British statesman has not been made an honorary member, acquiring his new distinction with diplomatic aplomb and dignity. And some of them actually good mechanics. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, for instance, can lay bricks at the rate of sixty an hour, which is as speedy as that of the average journeyman.

The names given by the London County Council to new blocks of tenements that have been built in order to accommodate persons displaced by slum clearances, recall many historical memories. Tabard Street, for example, in Bermondsey, is close to the old pilgrims' route. Tabard Street is believed to be an old Roman road, and Roman remains and pottery have been